

June 2013

2013 Schedule of Meetings:

2013: Mar. 6th, Apr. 3rd, May 1st, June 5th, July 3rd, Aug. 7th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 2nd, Nov. 6th, and Dec. 4th. No meetings Jan.-Feb.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m., meeting starts 8 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NoB 2Ko.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular 'early bird' \$10 (before Jan. 1) or \$12 after, can save \$4 by paying 2 yrs in Dec. 2012.

Couple \$12

Junior (14 to age 18) \$5

Under 14 Free

Membership Contact:

c/o: Scott Douglas, 273 Mill St., East Acton Ontario L7J 1J7 Contact: (519) 821-6379 E-mail: swcs@rogers.com

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South Wellington
Coin Society



The Wellington Circular

South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

Volume 16, Issue 5

**NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 2013**



President's Message

Our next meeting is Wednesday, **June 5th, 2013!** **Mike Hollingshead** reports our June meeting will be a presentation on '**Early Canadian Scrip**' featuring an award winning speaker, **Scott Douglas** (and note, Canadian Tire Money will not likely be covered as part of the history of scrip). Was previously scheduled for May, but deferred to June as the PPT was unavailable. **Scott** kindly offered to present two months running!

June is also our **Member Appreciation Month** when we send out for Pizza for our usual coffee break period. Don't like anchovies? Relax, we will ensure enough varieties are available for all tastes. As all things South Wellington, this is offered at no cost to our membership. We will canvas the membership early in the meeting and hoof it out to retrieve the pizzas from Rockwood's "Purple Pig Pizzeria" prior to our break so they'll be HOT.

Our May meeting welcomed some returning faces, always a pleasure to see friends we haven't seen for a while. **Scott** and I reported on **Ross Irwin's** memorial celebration which was attended by over 150 people and was "an uplifting celebration" for both of us. The many anecdotes assisted in learning more about **Ross'** life outside numismatics. We can be proud to have had **Ross** in our midst and have benefited from his many presentations over the years.

More evidence of the effective use of our treasury was offered at the auction, where we premiered our new SWCS "USB Digital Microscope, 20x - 200x magnification, 2.0 megapixel". This is paired with our SWCS Toshiba laptop computer and our SWCS projector to provide crisp clear images of our auction material. Having seen other digital devices in use by clubs we were cognizant that we needed a digital microscope to be able to accurately depict copper coins and be flexible depending on the holder the coin is in. This new scope is vastly superior to others we have seen in use. The zoom feature even brought our a number of double struck dates that were not immediately visible by unmagnified examination. **Len Kuenzig** reported that using the same scope (that he had purchased) he was able to spot two varieties among his 1859 large cents that were worth over \$600 more than the mis-attributed coins he had paid for! A big thank you to **Ron Culbert** of **Lighthouse Products**, who had a table at our recent show and provided a discounted price to our club and members! Incidentally, the first person to purchase an auction lot from the new digital display was **Mel Brown!**



For anyone interested in purchasing one for home use, contact Ron Culbert directly and say SWCS sent you! You can email Ron at: culbertr@rogers.com. It is important for clubs to provide educational material and technology to members to learn more about the hobby. This has been and will remain a SWCS priority.

Time is running down to register for the **RCNA—Manitoba Coin Club** summer convention, go to this link for more info <http://www.rcna.ca/2013/register.php>. Next **SWCS Show is Sat., Oct. 19th, 2013**, contact **Mike Hollingshead** for details. Our Stone Road Mall display day(s) will likely be the weekend before, watch for more details on both. Come out to support the success of both events!

Cheers! **John**

The Wellington Circular

Meeting Set-up / Clean-up:

Gord Tarzwell and Club
Members present at meeting

Food & Beverages at Meetings:

Mel Brown

Auction Runner:

Ryan Zmija

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Send pictures in jpg, files in doc,
xls, pdf, wpd, or email body.

Articles of the upcoming
newsletters are due to the Editor
by no later than the 15th of the
current month.

Advertising space will be
accommodated where space is
available.

Annual Membership: \$10

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.



Highlights of Last Meeting reported by Len Kuenzig and Mike Hollingshead

Membership Draw: As Dwayne Spears was not in attendance, our June draw will be for \$10, so be there or be square! We had 17 in attendance.

Door Prize Winners & King Arthur's

Treasure: KAT amassing 45 item equivalence was won by Ernie Blair. Our 9 door draws were won by George Foster, Jessica Contini (two wins), Joey Contini (three wins), Gord Parker (two wins), and Mel Brown.

Our Speaker(s) / Education:

Peter Becker gave a report on the WCS's recent ONA convention and brought three or four of the unsold registration kits leftover from the convention (still containing the convention medal) and offered

them for sale to SWCS members at \$15.

Scott Douglas presented a PPT from the London Numismatic Society on "Merchants Bank of Canada", a bank with political ties that eventually suffered from those ties and was merged with the Bank of Montreal amid scandal.

Auction:

Once again a success! Consignments welcomed, contact Lowell at ljwierstra@rogers.com or phone 519-824-6534!



Upcoming Meetings:

SWCS is one of the few clubs meeting over the summer months. Come on out to our July and August meetings,

bring friends from clubs shut-down for the summer.

Judy Blackman who won 1st for her exhibit category at the ONA and also was awarded the People's Choice Award will be doing a presentation (on enamelled coins and jewellery, and will bring along a small display) at our July 3rd meeting.

Congratulations Scott!:

Congratulations Scott Douglas on your 2013 Fellow of the ONA Award! Well deserved!



SWCS NEW EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: July 1, 2012—June 30, 2015

President / Director: John Semedo 519-821-6379

Vice-President / Archivist / Director: Scott Douglas 519-853-3812

Past-President / Show Chairman / Director: Mike Hollingshead

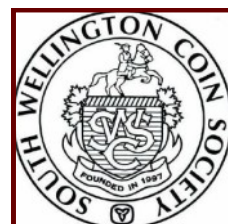
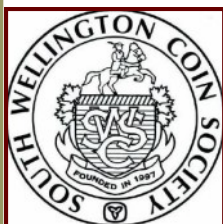
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P. O. Box 21018, Meadowvale P.O. Mississauga, On. L5N 6A2.

Auction Chairman / Club Medals / Director: Lowell Wierstra
519-824-6534, ljwierstra@rogers.com

Hospitality / Director: Mel Brown

Director Emeritus: Robert Zmija



Kamb's Rutherfords and Fellowship!

Mike Hollingshead e-mailed your Editor April 27, 2013 "Hey congratulations on your People's Choice Award (you know who luvs ya, the rank and file)! Tell you an interesting story about People's Choice next time I see you... Wish I'd been in town to see **Chris, Ed and Bill's** Canadian. I got **Bill** on to collecting Rutherfords years ago, The Hanging Fleece. Idea for an article: The near and far rims of Geo V nickels. Whodathunk the 1932 'far rim' scarcer than the 1926 'Far 6'??? As you see it's confirmed, **Mike Hollingshead** was out-of-town during the 2013 ONA convention and he lamented he wished he could have been present to see **William 'Bill' Kamb's** exhibit displaying Rutherford Tokens as **Mike** has a connection with **Bill** on this topic. But if you know **Mike** well, you know he sends cryptic messages and wants you to find the answer. So here's what we can discover..

Back in 2003, **Bill** shared in the July-August The CN Journal page 314-317 Closing Comments 'Numismatic Friendships': "I have been collecting Newfoundland coins for twenty years and have been attending Canadian shows for thirteen. I would like to talk about the latter years, not because it was during them that I finally found that elusive coin and completed my collection, but because of something far more important that I discovered; friendship. It took me a long time to realize that friendship is more important than filling holes in a collection. Those early collecting years were relatively empty as I had binders on and did not realize the significance of fellowship.

The first show that I attended north of the border was at the Skylon Tower in Niagara Falls in the spring of 1990. I was amazed at how small the show was, compared to the shows I had been to in the States, but was impressed at how much material I had to look at and how friendly the dealers were. In Ohio, where I live, you just don't see coins like I saw at that first show, and in general, the dealers are indifferent towards you if you're not a buyer.

Upon entering the bourse room, I sized up the layout and decided to work the floor clockwise. Within an hour, I broke one of my tenets by buying a coin before completing my search of the entire floor. I bough a choice EF Vickey (Victoria) twenty-cent piece from **Rick Simpson** because it was such a beautiful coin at a bargain price. Later on, I met **Hugh Powell** and spent quite a bit of time at his table because he specializes in my area of interest. He had many coins that would have fit into my collection, but my budget only allowed me one more. I came away with a coin that is special to me because it was minted in the birth year of my Newfoundland grandfather, a 1904 large cent in uncirculated condition. **Hugh** and I have been roommates many times since that first meeting and have become best of friends.

At the same show, I was given an education on Newfoundland gold by **Jim Lawson** and first learned about Newfoundland's twentieth century tokens from **John Cheramy**. Since the, I've also become good friends with **Jim** and cherish the stories he told me about his early years working for **Fred Bowman** in Montreal, making the rounds of the coin shops and later on hearing stories of **Jim's** thirty-five years serving as a Mountie all over Canada. Unfortunately, I lost touch with **John** as he retired from the numismatic scene soon after.

The next Canadian show I attended was the 1991 C.N.A. in Toronto, where I bought a few more coins and met a few more friends. I was a successful bidder in my first auction, conducted by **Chuck Moore**, picking up a few Newfie five-cent pieces. We've spent many hours since then discussing numismatics and politics and I look forward to each meeting. Canadian auctions continue to amaze me because so many scarce or rare coins go to the book or to the first bidder. I'm still not sure if that's because of a thin market or Canadian bidders are overly polite. Ha. Ha. I asked **Chuck** about this phenomenon years later and he replied, 'You (dealers and collectors) must conspire ahead of time deciding which lots each of you will bid on.'

It was two years before I made it to another Canadian show, but it is an event that I'll always remember because of the unforeseen benefits I reaped. I attended the 1993 O.N.A. Convention in Guelph and have been averaging two shows a year since. I drove up from Ohio, arriving early Friday afternoon. After entering the hotel and checking out the bourse room, I realized I was the only one there! No public, no dealers, in fact the bourse room was empty! I waited out in the car for an hour or so and finally noticed some numismatic types walking towards the entrance. I approached them and learned that they were there to set up the room for the show, which started on Saturday. I helped them set up tables, cases and lights, etc. and consequently was invited to the reception that night where I met more people, many of whom have become close friends.

An O.N.A. reception is unequalled in my Canadian numismatic experience. It is an informal gathering of dealers and registered attendees of the convention and is held Friday night after dealers set up. It is an intimate gathering of true numismatists and purely a social event well worth attending. Since then, I've attended most of the O.N.A. Conventions and have been a day early to everyone having a great time each year.

That Fall I attended the T.I.C.F. Show in Niagara Falls, finding a few more coins and meeting more people. The next yea I repeated these two shows and also attended the C.N.A. in Hamilton. I met **Michael Walsh** there for the first time and he made a lasting impression. He had several cases of impressive coins. **Stan Wright** offered me the 1873H five-cent piece in VF30, key to the Newfoundland series, but I couldn't afford it at the time. Since then, I've bought many coins from these two friends.

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The second show that I attended in Toronto was the T.I.C.F. Show held at the Convention Centre downtown where I bought and traded for a few coins on the bourse floor and picked up more in the auction. I was introduced to **Jerry Himelfarb**, a true numismatist, who primarily buys high grade Canadian or Newfoundland coins with eye appeal. **Jerry** who has contributed some in-depth articles to Canadian Coin News, is a student of population reports, an accomplished grader, an avid reader and a Shakespearean buff. Whenever we get together the hours fly by as we discuss the nuances of numismatics. Unfortunately, he's recently moved to Australia and is dearly missed.

The next memorable show that I attended was the O.N.A. convention in 1999, which was in Guelph again. I exhibited for the first time, displaying my Breton tokens from Newfoundland and had a wonderful time. Due to my exhibit, I met several collectors such as **Mike Hollingshead**, **Paul Petch**, and **Rick Craig**. **Mike** looked over my exhibit and the next day gave me an old beat up Condor token that he had at home with a hanging fleece on it that resembled the Rutherford tokens in my display. I was fascinated and have been collecting hanging fleece Condors ever since. Someday I hope to be able to display them along with the Rutherford's.

Paul Petch and I have become good friends, communicating frequently and sharing information on the running of coin clubs and numismatics in general. Often times we'll have a 'numismatic show'n'tell' when we get together.

Rick Craig is a token collector of the entire Canadian series, including post-Breton material. I met him at that show because as I was going around the bourse floor asking for Newfie coins and tokens, dealers were telling me that someone was just ahead of me asking for tokens. I doubled back the other way so I'd at least have a chance to find something before he got there first. We eventually met half way around the room, discussed our common interest and have met several times since. In fact, **Rick** bought a token on eBay for me as we had swapped want lists and I wasn't very computer literate at the time.

I attended the C.N.A. Convention in Kitchener hoping to get one coin out of the auction, as it was all I could afford. I accomplished my goal but was in a dilemma. **Sandy Campbell** had two coins that were high on my upgrade list and he realized that I was interested. When I told him that I had just blown my budget he asked, 'If you weren't broke would you buy them at the mentioned price,' and when I said yes he said, 'Take them and pay me when you can.' After some hesitation, I took them and it has change my approach to collecting. They were the first of many coins that I've bought from **Sandy**.

I exhibited at the O.N.A. and C.N.A. shows in 1999, 2000, and 2001 meeting a few people each time. At the C.N.A. Convention in Quebec City, I met **Sid Belzberg** who was viewing my exhibit of Newfoundland 50-cent pieces. We became e-mail friends during the next year and I was invited to his place in Toronto last year when I came up for the O.N.A. Convention. He had the most impressive collection that I've ever seen and probably ever will see. I had spent three hours just looking at his Newfie material and then to hurry me along he handed me a wooden box saying, 'I think you'll appreciate this.' I opened the lid and there was a set of four and a duplicate of the British Columbia patterns! After I recovered from gawking, I spent the rest of the afternoon looking at his Canadian material. I was surprised and saddened when I learned of **Sid's** decision to auction his collection. I was able to acquire one piece out of the sale as a remembrance of the time when he invited me into his home to view his collection.

Another interesting person I met a couple of years ago was **John Regitko**. At the 2001 O.N.A. Convention again in Guelph, I was introduced to **John**, who was staffing a club table. I had seen him at shows in the past but had never met him. I knew that he was a past president of the C.N.A. and was involved in the original T.I.C.F. Shows, etc. We talked for some time and he asked me to submit a brief autobiography. He said he would like to publish it in the Ontario Numismatist, which was subsequently printed.

Early Sunday afternoon as I was getting ready to leave I realized I couldn't find my jacket. I put the word out giving a description of it, and left to catch my plane. Later that afternoon my jacket was found and if you're familiar with O.N.A. Conventions they have a raffle late in the day on Sunday. My name was drawn as the grand prize-winner and I could have my choice of a Caribbean cruise or \$1,000 cash! Before I got home, **John** telephoned to tell me about finding my jacket and my good luck with the raffle and spoke to my wife. Needless to say, I got the jacket and my wife got the \$1,000. Thanks, **John**.

Collecting Newfoundland coins has been a great joy in my life --- but it hardly compares with the pleasure and values I've been blessed to receive in exchanging ideas and information with my peers and in making ensuring friendships with so many interesting and knowledgeable numismatists. I've attended two more O.N.A. Conventions, two C.N.A.s, and a Torex Show since that O.N.A. Convention in 2001. I went to two of those shows barely able to cover expenses but came away as satisfied as if I had plugged a major hole in my collection.

In Windsor I was just elected to be the C.N.A.'s representative of the central United States and I'm looking forward to further participating in Canadian numismatics.

Bill Kamb was awarded first prize in Exhibit Category A – Canadian Coins & Tokens – at the C.N.A.'s 2003 Convention. In addition to his participation at Canadian shows, he is active in the newly formed Ohio State Numismatic Association and served on the selection committee for the Ohio State Quarter design."

David Annon Woods, Numismatist and Early Canadian Coin Dealer

DID YOU KNOW..... that one of Canada's earliest coin dealers was from Galt, Ontario in Waterloo County?

David A. Woods, born in 1852 near Galt. In 1880 Woods called himself a pedestrian and operated out of Stoddard House in Galt as an agent for "Running Shoes, Tights, Trunks and all kinds of Running Costumes."

D. A. WOODS P E D E S T R I A N,

Agent for Running Shoes, Tights, Trunks, and all kinds of Running Costumes. All orders by Mail, addressed to D. A. WOODS, Pedestrian, Galt, will receive prompt attention.

Business directory Galt 1880

In 1881 Woods was a bartender and by 1891 Woods was listed as a boiler maker.

It would appear that Woods began collecting coins about 1900. Woods was known to have dealt extensively in Canadian coins and tokens while living in Galt, Ontario.

His personal token was made by Hamilton Stamp and Stencil in 1904 but may have been commissioned through J.K. Cranston Novelty Company of his home town of Galt. Cranston is known to have had their token orders filled by Hamilton Stamp and Stencil.



D. A. Woods token issue was 206 pieces in copper. Dies were destroyed.

Woods sold a large collection of Canadian tokens through Lyman Low of New York City on Dec. 12, 1913. A short while later he sold a large collection of broken bank notes as well as a personal collection of firearms. Woods was also known to be a great collector of British War Decorations.

David Woods joined the American Numismatic Association in 1906 (#559) and continued membership until 1931 when his coin activities all but ceased due to failing health.

D.A. Woods died in Toronto, Ontario November 20, 1937 and is buried in Cambridge (Galt) in Mountview Cemetery.

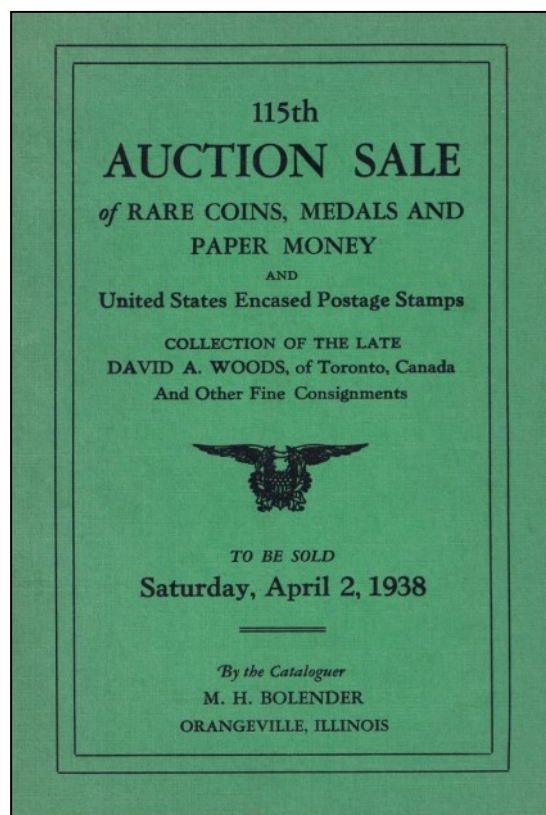
In April of 1938 the first of a four-part sale of the collection of David Woods by M.H. Bolender began.

The sale dates were April 2, May 2, June 1 and October 22, 1938. This large collection, along with a very nice selection of books from his library, was brought to auction by Woods' two grandsons, the heirs to his estate.

Scott E. Douglas

FCNRS, FRCNA, FONA

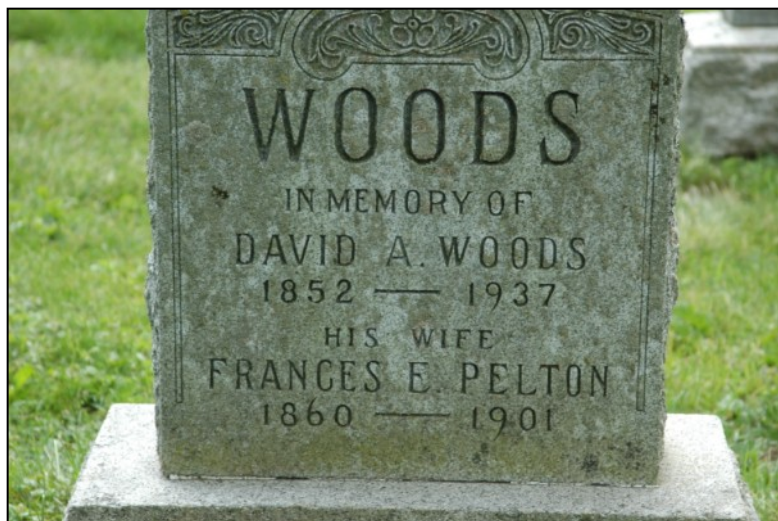
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WOODS, David A. — At the home of his daughter, Mrs. N. Tolton, 30 Bracondale Hill Road, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1937, David A. Woods, in his 86th year.
 Service Monday morning, Nov. 22nd, at 11.30 o'clock, at Little's Funeral Chapel, Galt, Ontario. Interment Mount View Cemetery.

Just a few of the Canadian highlights of these sales were:

BR506	9 Deniers
BR508	Billon Marque 1739
BR509	1/2 Marque 1740
BR530	Lachine R.R.
BR562	Molsons tokens (both thin and thick flan).
BR728	Upper Canada Cask
BR899	W.L. Whites Halifax Farthing
BR986	Wellington half penny struck in silver.
BR989, 990,991.	R.H. Penny, HalfPenny and Farthing



Scott writes for *CCN*, *RCNA CN Journal*, *ONA Ontario Numismatist*, and our club newsletter *Did You Know...*. We appreciate his valuable contribution. You can contact **Scott** at:

scott.douglas@sympatico.ca





Ted's Museum Weighs In On Hanging Fleece

Ted Loker's on-line "Ted's Museum" gives a history of the hanging fleece: The hanging fleece feature the image of a sheet hanging by a ribbon around its belly. In Greek mythology, Phrixos was rescued and carried to safety by a ram. He sacrificed the ram, whose fleece then turned to gold. Hanging from a tree limb, and guarded by a dragon, the Golden Fleece was sought after and won by the hero Jason and the Argonauts. In the Zodiac, Aries the Ram ushers in the season of Spring. In some instances, the sign of the Ram is still associated with the Golden Fleece and Jason. Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, established the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1430. One of its symbols is the Golden Fleece hanging by a ribbon around its stomach. This representation is not the live animal, but is very clearly just the fleece itself. It is not known why Philip chose a pagan image, but theories include: the heroism of the legend; the great wealth Philip had made in the wool trade; the association of Jason with the Archangel Gideon; and the comparison of the quest for the Golden Fleece with the contemporary crusades.

Many coins feature the emblems and insignia of the Order, but the fleece is usually very small. It hangs from a jewelled collar of firesteels, much like the chain that a ruler and member of the Order would wear around his neck. One exception is a 1643 token of Philip IV of Spain, issued for the Spanish Netherlands, which features the fleece and ribbon instead of the usual portrait of Philip.



Jetons of France were typically used as weights and measures to help in counting money. Some Jetons were issued with Golden Fleece imagery. Recognizing the beaver pelt trade in Canada, a French Jeton of 1755, issued by Louis XV displays a beaver pelt instead of the Golden Fleece hanging from the mast of Jason's ship, the Argo. The legend reads "NON VILIUS AUREO", or "no less valuable than gold". In the Middle Ages, wool and cloth were a major British export. When tradesmen began issuing tokens in the 17th century, they used images that were easily identifiable as signs of their trade.



<< The hanging fleece was a symbol for traders in wool and drapers, and can also be found in some English coat of arms, e.g., Leeds, Yorkshire County. Unlike the Order of the Golden Fleece, many of the fleeces on these tokens appear to be the entire (live) animal, and not just the skin.



A 1791 token from Rochdale, Lancashire County, shows another step in the woolmaking process with a worker at a loom. >>



A 1791 series of Arnold Works tokens from Nottinghamshire features an apple tree – the golden apples of the sun – and some Roman imagery (fasces and freedman's cap on a spear) as seen on this 6 Pence token (D&H 4). >>



<< There was a large market for several years at Norwich, so the Norwich Castle and a fleece were natural images for this 1794 token. It also features the optimistic phrase "Good Times Will Come".



<< A standard symbol on tokens from Kent is a horse, but draper and grocer Thomas King in Brookland also includes the fleece on the reverse of his 1794 token.

The wool trade was known as the "Staple of England", which is mentioned on some tokens. A 1795 token from Dunkirk, Somerset County, contains this phrase, and features the factory of Moggeridge and Joyce on the reverse. >>



<< Later, in 1811, a penny token from Bath, in Somerset County, displays the fleece. The value of the token (if you collected 240, you could trade them in for 1 English pound) is indicated on the reverse, as seen on other tokens of this era. Here's another example of the token. >>



<< Silver tokens were also being issued around this time. Here's an example of an anonymously issued silver six pence token. It's smaller than the copper tokens, of course – the size of a Canadian dime.

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<< The hanging fleece also made an appearance on Canadian tokens. In the 1840's, the Rutherford family of Newfoundland operated a supply store. The hanging fleece, as an indication of trade and wealth, was an indication of goods and supplies for sale. The first token from the store in St. John's in 1841 is undated. Other tokens from 1841 appear in the usual copper, and in brass. There was a later issue in 1846 for the Harbour Grace store. The Rutherford coat of arms is on the reverse of each. >>



<< In Australia and New Zealand, the wool industry was (and still remains) a vital part of the economy. The coat of arms of the City of Melbourne includes a hanging fleece. Around 1855, E. F. Dease, a draper from Launceston, Tasmania, operated a store called The Golden Fleece. He used the symbol on his penny and half penny tokens. The motto, "Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves" is from a poem attributed to the Roman poet Virgil.



Davies, Alexander & Co. in Goulburn, NSW, issued a copper penny with a hanging fleece from 1850 to 1863. This company managed the Australian Store, which was the main retail store of southern New South Wales. Here's another example. >>



The symbol of the Golden Fleece still remains to this day. A certain U.S. clothing company acknowledges its roots in the wool trade by using its own version of the hanging fleece image as a logo, referring to it as the Golden Fleece. Whether you think of it as the Golden Fleece, or a sheep at the market, the Hanging Fleece is an interesting design with its history in a trade that stretches back to medieval times. Not all sheep on tokens are hanging fleeces. In fact, Conder tokens feature a wide variety of animal species. Here are a few examples of sheep and lambs just doing their thing: sitting, standing, and generally relaxing on tokens.

A 1794 Bedfordshire token features a standing sheep on one side and a girl making lace by the river on the other. >>



<< A lamb, with a sprig of ivy in its mouth, appears on a token from the Foundling Fields in Middlesex. This seems to be a symbol for the children of the Foundling Fields orphanage.

An 1811 Barker Woolen Draper penny token features two sheep relaxing on one side, and the familiar Norwich Castle (where the sheep market was) on the other. >>



<< A Whitty & Brown Peace & Plenty token (circa 1860) from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, features a ram facing left on the obverse and Justice standing blindfolded with a pair of scales and a cornucopia, with a ship in the background.

This is a more recent Hagley Sale token for refreshments (3d worth!), which Ted's Museum hasn't much information about. >>



Newfoundland Colonial Tokens by **Bill Kamb**, previously printed in July 1, 2008, Volume 2, Issue 2, *The Logbook*, Newsletter of *The Newfoundland Numismatic Enthusiasts* (**Bill** has been President since this group which was founded in 2006)

During the first half of the 19th century, the indigenous population of Newfoundland reached 100,000 and the fishery was at its peak. The powerful merchants of St. John's controlled the commerce of the island utilizing the dreaded "truck system", which lasted well into the 20th century in some isolated areas.

The fishermen in the numerous outposts were in virtual bondage to "the barons of Water Street". Because of agreements made requiring them to pay for supplies advanced in the spring of the year by the merchant's agents, (at inflated prices), the fishermen had to pay off their debt with their catch in the fall, (at deflated prices).

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As situations arose, the fishermen would clandestinely sell part of their catch to passing ships for hard money. Oftentimes a man could be in debt after a hard year's work, if the fishery wasn't as expected, while the merchant sometimes made up to 500% on their investment.

For currency, people were forced to rely on whatever came in on the ships, whether it was English, French, Spanish, or American coinage. In the 1840's, the Rutherford brothers, who had recently emigrated from Scotland, opened stores, one in St. John's, which was operated by Robert and I.S., and one in Harbour Grace, which was operated by George and Andrew. The Rutherfords were the first merchants in Newfoundland to issue their own tokens, which were widely accepted, as they were nearly full weight.

These halfpenny tokens were first issued from the store in St. John's, and come both dated (1841) and undated. Tokens from Harbour Grace were all dated 1846. All Rutherford tokens were minted by Boulton and Watt of Birmingham, England. However, the reverse die, at least of the Harbour Grace tokens, was most likely engraved by Ralph Heaton II, as his initials appear above the date and as he was a diesinker himself. The Birmingham City Museum has die impressions on cardboard that were donated by The Birmingham Mint (Heaton's) about 40 years ago and one of these impressions is of the 1846 Rutherford reverse. As the Harbour Grace tokens were issued four years before Heaton's began minting operations, it can be inferred that Boulton and Watt ordered the reverse die from Heaton's.

The obverse of all the tokens features a large hanging fleece, which most likely symbolized the woolen industry in England or less likely, universal peace as promoted by the Order of the Golden Fleece, an order of knights dating to the 15th century. The reverse features the Rutherford family coat of arms. The dated varieties have the date at the rim of 6:00. The legend on the obverse mentions the Rutherfords and the place of issue. Those from St. John's read: ROBERT & I.S. RUTHERFORD from 9:00 to 3:00 at the rim and ST. JOHN'S / NEWFOUNDLAND below the fleece. Those from Harbour Grace are similar, substituting RUTHERFORD BROS. at the rim and HARBOUR GRACE / NEWFOUNDLAND below the fleece.

In Charlton's Canadian Colonial Tokens there are 4 undated (NF-1A) and 3 dated (NF-1B) varieties from St. John's. The varieties are determined by whether they are copper or brass and whether they have a coinage or medal die axis. Some advanced collectors question the existence of true brass Rutherford tokens. Instead they believe impurities in the copper created a lighter looking token, a slightly different alloy, and call them "light copper". The light copper varieties appear to be much scarcer than the normal copper varieties and command a premium.

The 4 undated varieties from St. John's can be paired as follows:

NF1-A1 & NF1-A4: copper and light copper respectively with a coinage axis

NF1-A2 & NF1-A3: copper and light copper respectively with a medal axis



The NF1-B2 & NF1-B3 can be similarly paired with a medal die axis leaving the lone NF1-B1.

I own or have viewed examples of all of the paired varieties and have never seen an NF1-B1 (which could be paired with a non-catalogued NF1-B4). The existence of the NF1-B1 should be seriously questioned.

In addition to the 4 undated varieties from St. John's, there is another variety, listed in Charlton's as Wiley #181. No picture is provided and the description simply states that the apostrophe in St. John's touches the right hind hoof of the fleece. I believe this description is slightly misleading and that a token in the Bank of Canada's Collection is the variety described. It is a well circulated, copper, token with coinage die axis, similar to the NF1-A1, but the apostrophe, although under the right hind hoof of the fleece, is close to but does not touch the hoof as described in Charlton's. This example is the only one I know of and was acquired by the Bank of Canada in 1964 from the Sheldon Carroll Collection.

The 4 varieties from Harbour Grace (NF1-C1 through NF1-C4) are all copper and differ according to the texture of the fleece and the ornamentation in the legend. The NF1-C1 has the finest wool of the 4 with the NF1-C2 being slightly coarser. Both have an oval ornament at 4:00 and 8:00 at the rim, whereas the NF1-C3 and NF1-C4 have a crude star as an ornament in the same location. These two latter varieties have much coarser wool than the two former and differ from each other in their die alignment, the NF1-C3 having medal and the NF1-C4 coinage die alignment.

The traditional copper varieties from St. John's (NF1-A1, A2, and B2), and the 4 varieties from Harbour Grace (NF1-C1, C2, C3, and C4), are fairly common in low and middle grades. Only the NF1-C1 variety is generally available in high grade. At the end of the article I have included a table indicating my opinion of the rarity of all the Newfoundland tokens, based on my 20 years of collecting experience. I have never seen an uncirculated Newfoundland colonial token. If one exists, I would love to see it.

The next token listed in Charlton's is the very rare McAuslane token (NF2). Peter McAuslane was a dry goods merchant who had a shop in St. John's. The store was lost in the great fire of 1846, which apparently destroyed most of the tokens, with only a few surviving today. The token is farthing size and was probably simply used as an advertisement.

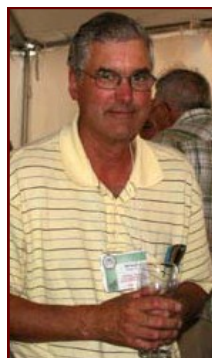
Text is on both sides of the token. The obverse reads: PETER / McAUSLANE / ST. JOHN'S / NEWFOUNDLAND and the reverse: SELLS / ALL SORTS / OF SHOP & / STORE / GOODS. Its first auction appearance in over 50 years was in a Jeffrey Hoare Sale in January of 2002. That example, one of approximately 20 similar pieces, had been recently dug up on Prince Edward Island, was badly corroded, and sold for over \$6,000. Prior to this hoard only 3 or 4 pieces were known.

In the next decade two smaller size, underweight, anonymous, copper tokens were issued in St. John's, minted by Ralph Heaton and Company of Birmingham, England. These tokens were similar in size and weight to those in circulation on PEI and also passed for halfpennies. The "1858 ship" token is rare but when found is usually in VF to AU condition, as it was issued shortly before tokens were redeemed in 1865. The obverse features a 3-mast ship under full sail to the right. The reverse simply bears the date, 1858, in large block numerals. Two varieties are described in Charlton's, the open 5 or NF3-A1, and the closed 5 or NF3-A2. According to The Currency and Medals of Newfoundland the former variety is purported to be heavier in weight than the latter. Last year I viewed 10 examples of the ship token in various collections and in two different auctions. Every token I saw had an open 5, including one that was misattributed as a closed 5 in one of the auctions. I also had a scale and weighed some of the tokens that hadn't already been weighed, and the results were surprising. Weights varied from a low of 4.2 gms to a high of 6.7 gms, which is a much broader range than listed in Charlton's, for both varieties. My conclusion is that the closed 5 variety doesn't exist and that weights have nothing to do with it. In addition, all the tokens that I viewed had a 10° clockwise die rotation, including the misattributed one in the auction, another indication that there is only one variety of the "1858 ship" token.

The last colonial token attributed to Newfoundland is commonly called the fishery rights token (NF4) and simply has text on both sides. On the obverse, the date, 1860, is in the center with a circle around, at the rim: FISHERY RIGHTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND. The reverse reads: RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT around the rim with AND / FREE / TRADE in the center. It was apparently issued to commemorate a treaty that attempted to remove the tensions that had developed between foreign crews coming ashore to replenish supplies and the local inhabitants with whom they had confrontations. These tokens are also found in better grades than the Rutherfords. I've seen several VF's, a few EF's, one damaged AU, and have heard of a choice AU buried deep in a collection.

Collecting Newfoundland tokens is challenging and rewarding. They are challenging because they are so elusive and rewarding because they represent the era in Newfoundland's history known for its wooden ships and iron men. You can sit down at a dealer's table and search through a double row box of tokens and be lucky if he has a low grade Rutherford. You can attend an auction where you'll have to pay well over estimate for an EF example of a token that won't be seen again in that grade for years. You have to be in the right place, at the right time, and in addition, develop a network of collectors and dealers who handle the material to find many of these tokens. My advice is, if you see a Newfoundland token in a desirable grade, you should buy it even if you have to sell or trade something out of your collection to raise money, since nice ones are few and far between.

3 **Bill Kamb** Photos are courtesy of RCNA (**Dan Gosling**), and the 2 token photos are courtesy of *Geoffrey Bell Auctions*.



Newfoundland Colonial Token Relative Rarities					
Token	Grade	G/VG/F	VF	EF	AU UNC
Approximate Nr. Of Years Needed To Find The Token					
NF1-A1		<1	1-2	3-5	ND BNE
NF1-A2		<1	1-2	3-5	ND BNE
NF1-A3		5+	10+	ND	ND BNE
NF1-A4		5+	10+	ND	ND BNE
NF1-B1		Probably Does Not Exist			
NF1-B2		<1	2-3	10+	ND BNE
NF1-B3		3-5	5-10	ND	ND BNE
NF1-C1		<1	<1	1	1-3 ND
NF1-C2		<1	1-2	3-5	10+ ND
NF1-C3		1-2	3-5	10+	ND BNE
NF1-C4		1-2	3-5	10+	ND BNE
NF2		1 In Fifty Years			
NF3-A1		ND	3-5	5-10	10+ BNE
NF3-A2		Probably Does Not Exist			
NF4		ND	1-2	3-5	10+ BNE

ND = No data available. BNE = Believed not to exist.
 Note: The last sale of an undamaged NF2 occurred in the 1952 ANA auction.
 A small hoard of badly corroded pieces was recently discovered.



(left) **Michael Turrini** and (right) **Bill Kamb** receiving Fellow of The Canadian Numismatic Association Awards from **Tim Henderson**

Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

- **JUNE 9, Brantford, ON** - Coin Show, Woodman Community Centre, 41 Grey St. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free parking, admission \$2 donation to local charity, including ticket for door prizes. Coins, paper money, related supplies, jewelry, food services available. Sponsor/Affiliate: Brantford Numismatic Society. For more information contact Dave Jackson, telephone 905-905-8100, email jacksond1@rogers.com.
- **JUNE 29 - 30, Toronto, ON** - Torex - Canada's National Coin Show, Hyatt Regency Toronto On King, 370 King St. W. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Canada's Finest Dealers in Canadian, ancient, and foreign coins, paper money, hobby supplies and reference books; admission \$7, under 16 free; official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. For more information telephone 416-705-5348. Website: <http://www.torex.net>.
- **JULY 24 - 27, Winnipeg, MB** - Royal Canadian Numismatic Association 2013 Convention, Delta Hotel, 350 St. Mary Ave. Hours: Thurs., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fri. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission \$5, juniors free. Dealers and displays from across North America. Official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. Sponsor/Affiliate: Royal Canadian Numismatic Association, and the Manitoba Coin Club. For more information contact Bruce Taylor, telephone 204-479-0017, email bvtay@shaw.ca. Website: <http://www.rcna.ca/2013>.



go to CCN <http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl> for more info.



CANADIAN COIN NEWS



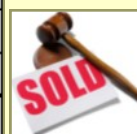
Canadian George V Nickels!



The new obverse type for George V was designed by Sir E. B. MacKenna, but his design upset a lot of people because it lacked "*DEI GRATIA*" (Latin for God's Grace) in the obverse inscription (a type known as the "GODLESS COINS". The 1903 reverse design by W. H. J. Blakemore was retained, and the standards remained at a weight of 1.16 grams, diameter of 15.5 mm, and struck from 92.5% silver and 7.5% copper (until 1920 when only the alloy changed). Due to the many complaints about the "Godless" type, in 1912 "*DEI GRATIA*" again appears in the obverse inscription on these coins. The 5 cent silver coins of George 5th remain the same design and general specification in 1920 and 1921, except that the alloy was reduced to 80% silver and 20% copper. Although many 1921 examples were struck, most were melted down after the decision was made to strike 5 cent coins from silver starting in 1922. The coins are now rare, and it is very difficult to find 1921 5 CENT SILVER. To commemorate the Royal Canadian Mint's 90th anniversary, special sets of coins were struck with the sizes, alloys, and general reverse designs of the 1908 coins, but Queen Elizabeth's portrait and the date shown as "1908 - 1998". The five cent coins are the only small 5 cent silver coins struck after 1921. The early sets were struck with an antiqued matte-proof finish that proved unpopular with collectors (but are now the rare type), with later sets issued as mirror-proofs. 1922 saw a dramatic change in the Canadian 5 cent coins, as the alloy was changed to pure nickel (from 80% silver and 20% copper). Today we call them nickels, because they were made of nickel. The weight was increased to 4.54 grams and the diameter to 21.21 mm. The pre-1922 obverse design by Sir E. B. MacKenna is retained, but there is a totally new reverse design, by W. H. J. Blakemore. The Royal Canadian Mint was not set up for striking nickel, a much harder alloy than silver or bronze. This resulted in many George V nickels being weakly struck with only 6 of the 8 pearls on the King's crown band visible, with the two pearls in front of the center diamond not struck up. Normally a George V coin cannot be graded XF or better without all 8 pearls visible, but on these nickels that rule does not always apply. Another problem with nickels is that due to extensive use in parking meters and vending machines, many have scratches across the face which are commonly called "meter scratches". Such scratches are to be expected on coins grading VG or lower. There are two varieties of the 1922 5 cent, called the near and far rim varieties which are differentiated by how close the rim of the coin is to the S in CENTS on the reverse. Far rim examples are much scarcer than those with the near rim. The 1926 5 cent comes in two varieties with respect to the position of the 6 in the date. On the variety known as the near 6, the six is rotated slightly so that the tip of the 6 is closer to the maple leaf, and the bottom is farther from the rim. Likewise, on the far 6 variety the tip of the 6 is slightly farther from the maple leaf, and the bottom is slightly closer to the rim of the coin. It is important to look at the spacing from the rim, as well as from the maple leaf, because some people have tried to turn a near six into a far six by shaving down the tip, but they cannot add metal to make the bottom nearer to the rim. In 1929, 1932, 1934 and 1936 there is a move to differentiate between near and far rim examples. Unlike the 1922 where the difference is clear, it is virtually impossible to differentiate between the two on these later dates.

SWCS AUCTION LIST FOR JUNE 5TH, 2013

LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	Mountain View Dairy milk tokens strip of five	?	\$2.00		
2	Masonic pennies	?	\$1.00		
3	Burnaby Barracuda Championship Medal	?	\$1.00		
4	D.H.O. Dist. # 4 Skyway Bridges # 2	?	\$5.00		
5	Walkers Canadian Whisky tokens 3 pcs	?	\$5.00		
6	Toronto Public School Board tokens 5 pcs	?	\$5.00		
7	10 books so much a piece then final sale for all	?	?		
8	Mexico 16 coins	\$7.00	\$3.50		
9	New Zealand 10 coins	\$5.00	\$2.50		
10	Australia 13 coins	\$6.00	\$3.00		
11	Germany 33 coins	\$13.00	\$6.00		
12	Australia 1954 florin silver .1818 oz	\$7.00	\$4.50		
13	Great Britain 1866 farthing	\$10.00	\$5.00		
14	Great Britain 1879 farthing	\$3.00	\$1.50		
15	Great Britain 1886 farthing	\$3.00	\$1.50		
16	Great Britain 1918 farthing	\$3.00	\$1.50		
17	Great Britain 1920 half penny	?	\$1.00		
18	Great Britain 1900 half penny	?	\$3.00		
19	Great Britain 1899 half penny	?	\$2.00		
20	Great Britain 1896 half penny	?	\$2.50		
21	Great Britain 1902 penny	\$3.50	\$1.75		
22	Great Britain 1904 penny	\$7.00	\$3.50		
23	Great Britain 1878 silver shilling .1682 oz	?	\$3.00		
24	Great Britain 1894 silver shilling .1682 oz	?	\$3.00		
25	Bag of wooden nickels 17 pieces	?	\$5.00		
26	Bag of tokens 13 pieces	?	\$5.00		
27	Four medallions	?	\$4.00		
28	Canada four nickels 1929n 1936f 1947ml 1953sf n	\$10.00	\$5.00		
29	Newfoundland 1941c silver five cent	\$5.00	\$2.50		
30	Newfoundland 1943c silver five cent	\$6.00	\$3.00		
31	Canada 1920 silver five cent	\$3.50	\$2.00		
32	Canada 1942 tombac five cent	\$2.00	\$1.25		
33	U.S.A. four nickels 1912,1937,1945, & 1948	?	\$2.50		
34	Canada four pennies 1902,1916,1918, & 1919	\$10.00	\$5.00		
35	Carson Loupe and portable microscope	\$80.00	\$40.00		
36	Canada 2010 olympic set	?	\$6.00		
37	Canada 1965 two pennies v2 v3	?	\$2.50		
38	Canada 1953 nickel s f near leaf	?	\$2.50		
39	Canada 1963 nickel PL	?	\$1.00		
40	Australian Mint 1970 six coin set	?	\$4.00		



Coins for auction call Lowell Wierstra @ 519-824-6534